

# Asia & Pacific

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PHILIPPINES

# NAKASONE MEETS WITH GORBACHEV IN MOSCOW

OW141538 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Thursday for the first encounter between the top leaders of the two countries in more than a decade. The meeting, which had been scheduled to take place at the Kremlin at around 3:40 p,m. (9:40 p.m. Japan time), was delayed for more than two hours at Soviet request, Japanese sources said.

"I would like to have a frank exchange of views (with Gorbachev) in order to break the ice in bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Japan," Nakasone told reporters after the Soviets had agreed to the Gorbachev meeting. The Soviets originally wanted Nakasone to meet with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, but Nakasone insisted on a top level meeting with Gorbachev, Japanese sources said.

The meeting was the first encounter between the top leaders of the two countries since then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka met with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow in October 1973.

Agree To Improve Ties

OW141700 Tokyo KYODO in English 1652 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed Thursday Japan and the Soviet Union should improve their bilateral relations. The agreement came in an hour-long meeting Nakasone had with Gorbachev at the Kremlin. It is time for the two countries to improve their relations, Nakasone told reporters following the meeting.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko were present at the talks, officials said. Gorbachev was quoted as telling Nakasone that "the Soviet view, as you know, is consistent" on Japan's claim on the disputed territories off northern Japan. The Soviet Union has insisted there is no territorial dispute with Japan.

Nakasone said the new Soviet leader also expressed concern about Japan's defense policy. Gorbachev sounded positive about Gromyko's visit to Japan, pledging to consider the specific timing for the trip, Nakasone said. Japan has long urged Gromyko to pay a visit to Japan as a step toward improving bilateral relations.

Terms Meeting 'Friendly'

OW141737 Tokyo KYODO in English 1722 CMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 14 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday he and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to work together to improve the strained ties between the two countries clouded by a long-standing territorial dispute. The agreement came at a hour-long meeting at the Kremlin, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. It was the first meeting between the top leaders of the two countries in more than a decade.

"There are things which we saw eye to eye and there are other things we couldn't agree," Nakasone told reporters after the meeting which he said was friendly. Nakasone said the area of agreement was the improvement of ties between the two countries.

The area of disagreement centered on a long-running territorial dispute that has strained Tokyo-Moscow relations since the end of World War II.

Gorbachev refused to entertain Nakasone's plea to discuss the territorial issue, saying "the Soviet view, as you know, has been consistent." Japan is seeking the return of four islands offf north Japan the Soviet seized at the end of the war. Moscow has insisted there is no territorial dispute with Japan.

Nakasone said the new Soviet leader also expressed concern about Japan's defense policy. Gorbachev sounded positive about Gromyko's visit to Japan as proposed by Tokyo, Nakasone said. The new Soviet leader pledged to consider working the specific date for the Gromyko trip, the prime minister said.

The Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting, however, symbolized the strained relations between the two countries. The Soviet apparently snubbed the Japanese prime minister, leaving Nakasone waiting for two hours for the audience with Gorbachev. The meeting had originally been scheduled for 3:40 p.m. local time (9:40 p.m. Japan time) but was delayed for two hours with little explanation from Soviet officials, Japanese official sources said. Nakasone, who had personally pressed for a meeting with Gorbachev, was among the last Western leaders to see the new Soviet party chief.

Gorbachev, who took over the rein at the Kremlin, met U.S. Vice President George Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President François Mitterrand and other Western leaders following Chernenko's state funeral Wednesday.

Before his meeting with Nakasone Thurdsay, the Soviet leader also met with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

The meeting was the first encounter between the top leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union since then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka met with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow in October 1973. Nakasone and his party were to leave Moscow at about 8:30 p.m. (2:30 a.m. Friday Japan time) for a nine-hour flight back home.

# PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM MCSCOW

OW150259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home Friday after attending the funeral of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow. A special chartered airliner carrying the prime minister and his party landed in Haneda Airport at 11:25 a.m. Nakasone met with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Thursday night.

### Briefs Diet Committee

OW150605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday he believes his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Corbachev Thursday will favorably affect the future Japan-Soviet relationship. Gorbachev and Nakasone confirmed the first meeting of a Japanese prime minister and a Soviet Communist Party leader in 12 years was significant, Nakasone said.

Nakasone also told a Diet committee meeting that he reiterated during the Moscow talks Japan's desire to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union and settle the northern territorial issue.

Other subjects taken up included arms control, abolition of nuclear weapons, Nakasone said.

# REACTION TO NAKASONE-GORBACHEV MEETING

Foreign Ministry Official

OW141721 Tokyo KYODO in English 1713 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- Japan considers "natural" a meeting in Moscow between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in view of Tokyo's gr wing international standing, a Foreign Ministry official said. He said Gorbachev's personal decision to meet a Japanese premier, the first Japan-Soviet summit in 12 years, appears to hint at the possibility of a gradual thaw in Tokyo-Moscow relations.

The ministry official revealed that Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya strongly pressed Petr Abrasimov, the new Soviet envoy to Japan, to realize a Gorbachev-Nakasone meeting as he wrote down his name on a condolence notebook at the Soviet Embassy here.

The Japanese premier met with the new Soviet leader after overcoming domestic opposition which had feared that the Kremlin was too preoccupied with arms control talks with Washington and other pressing issues of international importance.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano told foreign journalists Thursday the next step concerning Russo-Japanese relations is for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan for talks on, among other things, a territorial dispute over four northern islands off Hokkaido.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials generally concur in their assessments that Russo-Japanese relations will not make dramatic headway without a settlement of the territorial dispute.

Despite strong misgivings here about going to Moscow, Nakasone decided to fly to the Soviet Union partly because of his strong belief that Japan and the Soviet Union can benefit from each other by narrowing their differences over various issues. A reliable source at the Foreign Ministry here repeatedly hinted that Nakasone is looking for a diplomatic coup through a drastic change in Japan's diplomacy toward Moscow.

JSP, Komeito Comments

OW150113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- An hour-long meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow was a great success, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said Friday. Fujinami told newsmen that the first Japan-Soviet talks in 12 years were held at the Kremlin in a "harmonious atmosphere and were a great success."

He said the meeting established a "hope" for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit to Tokyo and also a "foothold" for improvement of relations between the two nations.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the Nakasone-Gorbachev encounter was fruitful because it gave both leaders a chance to get acquainted with each other.

The Soviet news agency TASS quoted Gorbachev as telling Nakasone that the Soviet Union was prepared to develop mutually beneficial relations and that it would be desirable the two nations maintain good neighborly relations.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party said it gave high marks to the Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting because it made a positive confirmation on Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's possible visit to Japan.

It said there will be continued difficulty in solving the long pending territorial issue, a matter involving Japan's demand for return of four small islands off Hokkaido which have been under Soviet occupation since the end of World War II.

The JSP said the time has come for Japan to reconsider its defense policy under the Japan-U.S. security arrangements for the make of tension in Asia and peace and stability of the Far East.

Komeito commented that the Japan-Soviet summit meeting did not greatly change the existing relations between the two nations but it brought about a hope for the future as the Japanese and Soviet leaders shared perceptions on the need for improving bilateral relations.

The Democratic Socialist Party said the meeting was extremely significant for improvement of Japan-Soviet relations and relaxation of tension in the world.

### JSP'S ISHIBASHI ON GORBACHEV POLICIES

OW150819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- New Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to improve his country's relations with the United States and Western Europe, and to urge Japan to pursue independent diplomacy not too oriented to the United States, Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Masashi Ishibashi quoted Soviet Communist Party officials as saying Friday. Ishibashi held talks with senior Soviet party officials in Moscow during his visit there to attend the state funeral of Konstantin Chernenko Wednesday.

The officials were quoted as saying new Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Petr Abrasimov's primary job is to improve economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan The new party general secretary plans to improve ties with both the U.S. and West European countries, the officials were quoted as saying, adding: "Nothing would be left to Japan (to benefit from economic cooperation with the Soviet Union) if the country continues its diplomacy loyal to the United States."

# REPLY TO U.S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS REQUESTS

OW150625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- Japan Friday presented compromise proposals to the United States, replying to some of Washington's nine-point request for making the Japanese market more open to competitive American telecommunications equipment. The U.S. request, put forward to Japanese negotiators Wednesday, called for simplification of procedures for foreign firms wishing to enter the value-added network business in Japan, participation of foreign experts in a government council to determine telecommunications terminal equipment standards and establishment of a system to handle foreign "complaints."

The American team, led by Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer, also called for setting up a neutral organization to deal with certifications of all telecommunications equipment and for Japan to accept certification of equipment from abroad. The Japanese reply Friday assured the Americans that "a single, independent" organization will deal with certification of all telecommunications equipment. Representatives of any foreign businesses in Japan, so far as they are Japanese nationals, would be allowed to become members of the telecommunications council, an advisory panel which makes recommendations to the minister of posts and telecommunications on overall policy matters.

Japan also assured the Americans that information on telecommunications administration and relevant technological developments will be made available to foreign firms. But Japan turned down a U.S. request for easier procedures for foreign firms wishing to enter the VAN market, saying that any change in the existing procedures would require amendment of laws. Olmer did not comment on the Japanese proposals but said he will take them back to Washington for study, Foreign Ministry officials said.

# ENERGY COOPERATION PLANS WITH U.S. DISCUSSED

OW140923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo March 14 KYODO -- The United States Thursday expressed strong dissatisfaction with declining coal exports to Japan during the fifth bilateral energy working group meeting in Tokyo, Japanese officials said. W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, told the meeting at a Tokyo hotel that the share of American coal in the Japanese market declined to 18 percent in 1984 from 30 percent in 1982 although the two countries started the energy forum to solve mutual problems in the area in April 1982, the officials said. The Japanese side, cochaired by Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry for External Affairs Kazuo Wakasugi and Vice Foreign Minister for External Affairs Reishi Teshima, said Japan's coal imports are made on a commercial basis and it is important that the U.S. maintain competitive prices, the officials said.

The two sides, however, agreed that they had a frank and useful discussion in exploring future plans for coal, oil and natural gas during the two-hour working luncheon, they said. The two countries agreed to help promote such pending projects as Alaskan coal and natural gas, coal in western U.S. states in private sector, which started or is planning to begin pre-feasibility studies, the officials said. The Japanese also asked the U.S. to further consider exporting Alaskan crude oil to Japan by lifting the current ban on U.S. export of crude oil, they added.

# AUTO OFFICIAL OPPOSES MITI EXPORT CONTROL PLAN

OW156317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 15 Mar 85

Excerpt] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- The president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) has expressed his opposition to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's plan to continue to control automobile exports to the United States. Takashi Ishihara, also president of Nissau Motor Co., said Thursday it is "nonsense" to restrict auto exports to the U.S. market while the U.S. Government is not seeking such a step after the current Japan-U.S. agreement on voluntary shipment restraints expires at the end of this month. He indicated that the question should now be left to Japanese automakers' discretion. "It's enough if Japanese automakers ship their cars in an orderly manner based on their own judgment," he said. U.S. President Reagan decided recently not to seek an extension of the Japan-U.S. agreement on Japan's voluntary car export controls beyond the scheduled expiry on March 31. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, however, is showing moves to place some kind of export restrictions to forestall a possible surge in Japanese car shipments to the U.S. market after the expiry.

# KANG SONG-SAN MEETS WITH TIKHONOV IN MOSCOW

SK141321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] While visiting the Soviet Union to participate in the funeral service for Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, who was leading a delegation of the party and government of our country, met with Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the Kremlin in Moscow yesterday.

At this meeting, on behalf of the leading echelon of the Soviet party and government, Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song for sending a high-level delegation at a time when relations of fraternal friendship have developed to a high stage. He said we have not forgotten the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song last year and that this visit has greatly contributed to developing relations between our two countries and to achieving our joint cause. He asked that the warmest greetings be conveyed from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and from himself to Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting called for exerting every possible effort to strengthen the traditional Soviet-Korea friendship and close cooperation in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. Participating in the talks from the Soviet side were Maltsev, first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and functionaries concerned. Also participating in the talks from our side were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member of the delegation and the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, member of the delegation and the WPK Central Committee and first deputy minister of the DPRK Foreign Ministry; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

# SPECIAL ARTICLE DECRIES 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE

SK140536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Unattributed special article: "The "Team Spirit-85" Joint Military Exercise Is a Vicious Challenge to Security in Asia and the Peace of the World"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Korea has become an area where the situation is the most acute and tense in the world.

In the areas south of the Military Demarcation Line, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is now being frantically waged with the aim of completing preparations for a war of northward invasion. The U.S. and South Korean warmongers, running wild with war fever, have more desperately adhered to war exercises with each passing day.

Various aerial operational exercises are being staged. Firplanes are conducting exercises of dropping bombs and firing machineguns over the heads of our people. On the ground, attack operations, river-crossing operations, amphibious operations, mountainous terrain operations, and night operations are being fiercely waged. Various types of artillery guns and naval guns are spitting fire frantically. Nuclear missile units are conducting exercises to attack us with nuclear bombs. Terrible clouds of fire are sweeping mountains and fields in South Korea.

Today, the Korean peninsula has been reduced to an area where the situation has become the most acute and tense in the world. For use in the current "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the U.S. aggressors have not only dragged into South Korea huge numbers of troops of their Army, Navy, and Air Force units as well as quantities of the latest lethal equipment, including naval ships and airplanes, from the U.S. mainland and military bases in the Pacific, but are also continuously dragging them into there even now.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean pupper clique began on 1 February with the mobilization of large-scale military troops contingents numbering some 200,000 and various types of modern war equipment is now being staged in earnest.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that is now being staged is not the usual war game in light of its scale, -- e.g., the number of troops and equipment mobilized in it. This military exercise is a most dangerous and agressive preliminary war and nuclear test war.

The dangerous and aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have been more viciously staging in recent years stems above all, from the fact that these exercises are aimed at completing the preparations for a nuclear war to attack and dominate the northern half of the republic. This can be clearly proven by the fact that the war equipment and troops mobilized in the current "Team Spirit-85" military exercise consist of war equipment and combat units that can sustain a nuclear war.

B-52 strategic bombers, F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers, aircraft carriers, and submarines that are now participating in the joint military exercise are all weapons capable of carrying nuclear bombs and shells. The combat units participating in the military exercise are primarily missile units armed with equipment capable of firing nuclear bombs and shells.

In particular, the participation of the U.S. Strategic Command -- whose basic mission is to command a nuclear war -- in the current "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise clearly shows that this exercise is a nuclear test war for northward invasion on the premise of using nuclear weapons. Thus, in light of the composition of troops and equipment, we can say that the current "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a most adventurous and aggressive preliminary war and a nuclear test war to complete the preparations for launching a nuclear attack against the northern half of the republic in the event of an emergency.

Another dangerous and aggressive aspect of the Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is that this exercise is an extremely adventurous war exercise designed to complete their short-term hard-strike strategy against the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is an extremely ambitious and brigandish war exercise aimed at smashing and defeating the northern half of the republic at a stroke by applying, in an actual war or in case of an emergency, the 9-day short-term and hard-strike strategic plan and the 3-day war strategic plan that the U.S. bellicose elements have already mapped out for their aggression against Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now swayed by their delusion of dominating the world. To pave the road to realize the wild aim of their global strategy, the U.S. imperialists have not only regarded Asia as a very important area politically, economically, and militarily, but have also regarded the domination of Asia as a precondition for realizing their attempt to invade Europe and the Middle East.

Herein, the U.S. imperialists, declaring the Korean peninsula as the frontline of their Asian strategy and as a vital area for it, have stationed some 40,000 aggressive troops in South Korea and have built some 200 military bases there, including some 20 air force bases and nuclear bases, and military installations. They have also deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means in South Korea.

The aim of the U.S. imperialist aggressors short-term hard strike and quick-conclusion strategy proceeds from such a necessity. In other words, the aim of the U.S. imperialists' short-term hard-strike and quick-conclusion strategy is to subdue our people in the shortest period of time with a surprise attack, to obliterate the Republic as well as its political system from the face of the earth, to completely dominate the Korean peninsula, and, thus, to reduce the whole of Korea into a frontline, strategic stronghold, and nuclear advance base for their Asian strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to realize this preposterous delusion which can by no means be realized, are now desperately staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise while foolishly running wild to complete their short-term hard-strike and quick-conclusion strategy through a nuclear preemptive attack.

The dangerous and adventurous nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise also finds expression in the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are mobilizing their notorious special forces units in the current "Team Spirit" military exercise and are gradually moving the site of the military exercise to areas close to the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists' Green Beret units, special espionage units, and sabotage units which have just completed winter training in Japan recently are participating in the current joint military exercise. The Green Beret units, the special force units of the U.S. Army, are the most vicious, brutal, and devilish units, executing on the spot the U.S. imperialists' brutal operations of arson, murder and mass destruction. There is always destruction, subversion, assassination, strategems, and the blood of innocent people where the dark claws of the Green Beret units are stretched.

The Green Beret units are a group of military troops whose basic mission is to conduct rear area harassment operations, terror, and assassination. The U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to arm such a devilish group with special nuclear bombs, alias nuclear backpacks, which are the most terrible weapon among the nuclear weapons of the United States, and to allow this devilish group to stage exercises of infiltration deep into our rear areas with the mission of assassination, abduction, rear area harassment operations, and destruction of our major strategic installations. The participation of the Green Beret units in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise reveals once again the heinous aggressive nature of this military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have further increased the danger of war by gradually moving the sites of the military exercise to areas close to the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. Conducting a provocative exercise of firing nuclear shells at a spot very close to the MDL where the vast armed forces of the North and the South are confronting each other acutely is a dangerous game of playing with fire that no one would play except for a war maniac plagued by schizophrenia.

The dangerous and aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean pupper clique rests in the fact that this exercise is being conducted within the framework of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

This tripartite military alliance which is in the final stage of completion is the product of the U.S. imperialists' war policy for conquering the world. The tripartite military alliance being concected is an aggressive military bloc against the Asian people, especially against the Korean people. The dangerous nature of this alliance has increased with the passage of time.

The attempt to draw Japan's aggressive Armed Forces into a Korean war by concocting a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is the U.S. imperialists' strategic demand and the demand of the Japanese militarists who are seeking an opportunity to reinvade Korea. All military moves, such as the redeployment of troops of Japan's Self-Defense Forces to areas close to the Korean peninsula in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategic demand, the centralization of a system for military tactical operations among the United States, Japan, and South Korea; and the formulation of a plan for joint military operations, and frequent military exercises are aimed at completing war preparations against Korea. The Japanese militarists have shown this through their practical activities.

Coinciding with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, various combat troops of Japan's Self-Defense Forces have begun to move to areas close to our country. This movement by Japan's Self-Defense Forces is a military exercise designed to complete a tactical operation with the purpose of having these forces take charge of [word indistinct] and the rear area in case war breaks out in Korea. The fact that the current "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is being conducted under a system for a joint tactical operation with the command, communications, and intelligence systems of the command of the U.S. Forces in Hawaii; the central command post of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, which is in Tokyo, Japan, for command of a nuclear war; and the combined command of the U.S. Forces in South Korea linked into one, is a military movement drawing attention. All these military movements show that the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is, in fact, functioning.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perversely dragged the Japanese militarist forces, which have been caught along with the South Korean puppets in a wild desire for overseas expansion, into adventurous operations within the framework of the tripartite military alliance so that they can use these militarist forces as a shock brigade in a new Korean war.

Because of "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which is being staged in a frantic manner, the situation on the Korean peninsula is very dangerous, with us unable to tell when a war might break out.

The dignity and independence of our people face the enemy's grave challenge. The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is an intolerable challenge to peace in Korea and to its reunification and is a grave threat to security in Asia and to world peace. If a new war -- a nuclear war -- breaks out in Korea, it could easily expand into a world war. Horrible nuclear disasters will then be imposed on mankind. It is very natural that, while watching with deep concern, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, zealously and frantically staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the people of the world demand that this exercise be stopped.

No matter how threateningly the U.S. imperialist aggressors may menance us by wielding nuclear weapons, no one will be frightened. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly realize that they do not have a monopoly on nuclear weapons and that everything will not work in accordance with the U.S. will, and must stop such harmful war mania as the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise at the earliest possible date.

# PAPER CONDEMNS SOUTH ATTITUDE ON REUNIFICATION

SK140837 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 CMT 12 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 March commentary: "A Permanent Division Ballad Reversed"]

[Text] In a so-called briefing meeting on 8 March for his dictator on the agenda for the New Year, the minister of the South Korean puppet National Unification Board said that his board's major objective for this year will be to muster the strength for reunification and that the board is planning to form a committee for national reunification in the 2000's. This means that they regard reunification not as a pending issue of foremost importance but as a future task to be dealt with in the 2000's, and it means, in essence, that they do not want reunification, and it is a permanent division ballad presented in a reversed fashion.

To end the 40-year old tragedy of national division and reunify the fatherland is the foremost desire of the nation and an urgent task that should not be postponed even for a moment. The fact that the national division which began in the mid-forties has been continuing until today in the mid-eighties is, in itself, intolerable for our nation.

All the fellow countrymen have suffered enormously from the pain of division for decades already, yet they are scheming to prolong the division into the 2000's. The aspirations of the fellow countrymen for reunification are filling and overflowing in the skies and on earth, yet they are only dreaming of indefinitely postponing the day of reunification. this is truly a treacherous outburst that makes national indignation explode.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, by its nature, is an antidemocratic and antireunification ring which was born to check democracy and reunification in South Korea. They are traitors begging for the perpetual occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, fascist hangmen suppressing and massacring the patriots and democratic figures calling for democracy and reunification, and divisionists inspiring hostility and confrontation between the North and the South and desperately opposing the reunification of the country. Even at this moment, they are frenziedly staging the rackets of anticommunist confrontation and war exercises in South Korea running counter to reunification.

By putting forward a plan for reunification in the 2000's, the Chon Tu-hwan ring itself revealed its true intent of national division, proving that their hitherto slogans of dialogue and reunification are false and a deceptive show. Under the false signboard of dialogue and reunification, they really plotted confrontation and perpetual division behind the scenes.

The pupper minister of the National Unification Board babbled on that day about the so-called inheritance and of traditional culture, connected the displaced families' yearning for their native place with it, and said that his board intends to develop the present home-sick people's service meeting into a cultural service for reunification.

It is well known that the puppets have raved about the inheritance of traditional culture in an attempt to hide their flunkeyist treachery and to inspire North-South confrontation. The puppets raving amounts to no more than a demonstration that they will use the issue of the displaced families for purposes of propaganda for anticommunist confrontation inspiring hostility against us under the signboard of unified culture.

The problem of displaced families separated between the North and the South was born because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the resultant national division, and a complete solution to this problem can come about most expeditiously by ending the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the colonial rule and by realizing the reunification of the fatherland.

The puppets are making a fuss over the issue of the displaced families, while begging for the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and desperately opposing the reunification of the fatherland. By this, they have only revealed that this is their cunning plot to embellish the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and to mislead opinion to show as if the responsibility for national division rests on someone else, so that they may find a way out of the crisis of their shaky colonial dictatorial regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is indulging in maneuvers for perpetual division under the backing of the U.S. imperialists for their own personal welfare and maintenance of power, but the people will never tolerate their treacherous maneuvers.

# CHINESE PAPER SAYS SOUTH BAN LIFT 'MEANINGLESS'

SK140825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing March 12 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY March 11 exposed the deceptive nature of the South Korean puppet clique's "lift" of the ban on political activities under the title "The 'Lift' of the Ban on Political Activities is Meaningless for Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam."

The paper recalled that democratic figures Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at a joint press conference said South Korean authorities' "lift" of the political ban on activities of former politicians carried no practical significance. Although the South Korean clique announced a "total lift" of the political ban on activities of former 14 politicians, the paper noted, Kim Tae-chung is not allowed to conduct political activities because of his "legal position" in which he had the "execution of his penalty suspended".

# TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT MEETS KIL CHAE-KYONG

SK142355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA) -- Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar, on March 6 met the delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the Workers' Party of Korea are developing favorably, the vice-chairman emphasized the need to further develop these relations in the future. He expressed firm support to our people's cause of national reunification. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his wishes for good health and long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

### KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM TO CO-CHAIR CPD

SK150430 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP) -- Dissident leaders Kim Tac-chung and Kim Yong-sam agreed Friday to jointly lead the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), which played a leading role in the organization of the new major opposition New Korean Democratic Party. "At the request of Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tac-chung accepted the co-chairman-ship of the council," Kim Sang-hyon, a close associate of Kim Tac-chung, told reporters. Kim's assumption of the council co-chairmanship will be formally submitted for approval to a regular meeting of the council's standing steering committee slated for Monday, Kim Sang-hyon added.

Emerging from the meeting he arranged for the two Kims at his home, Kim Sang-hyon said that the two expressed "the same conviction and confidence" about the recovery of democracy in Korea by the end of the decade. The two had multilateral discussions on ways to respond to the people's aspirations for democracy as demonstrated in the recent elections, Kim said. In particular, the two examined political incidents since May 1981 and expressed deep gratitude to the people who supported forces "to develop democracy in Korea under unprecedented oppression and desperate situations," Kim said. Kim Tac-chung and Kim Yong-sam also agreed to make Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, advisor to the council. The two leaders will hold a joint press conference to reveal their opinions about overall state affairs after Kim Tae-chung formally assumes the co-chairmanship of the council. The council was organized in June last year and now comprises a number of lawmakers-elect.

# DKP MEMBERS TO JOIN CPD AFTER PARTY'S CONVENTION

SK150155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Several junior legislators of the Democratic Korea Party who had expressed their intention to join the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] appear have decided to refrain from joining the CPD until after the party's March 29-30 national convention.

The party's eight one- and two-term lawmakers, including Ho Kyong-ku, Yu Chun-sang and Yi Yong-chun, had a meeting yesterday. But they were split over the timing of their joining the CPD, partly because of criticism from within the party, Ho said. "The overall opinion was that they should serve as catalysts in putting the party in order and in solidifying the party's stand for the merger of the party with the New Korea Democratic Party," Ho said. He added the junior members are now concerned with joining the NKDP at this stage, without making a "stopover" at the CPD. The CPD is led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

# NO TAE-U NOT TO SEEK PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

SK150201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, seems to be nervous about never-ending speculation that he may become the successor of President Chon Tu-hwan in 1988.

In a press conference is Choniu, Cholla-pukto, yesterday the DJP chairman was again asked whether he would seek the DJP's presidential nomination in 1987. He shirked replying. Instead, he said, "I've given the same answers several times. So, I hope you (reporters) will not ask such a question any more." His earlier answer was: "I've never thought of becoming DJP's presidential candidate, and I will not in the future."

No went to Chonju to attend a rally to reorganize the party's Cholla-pukto branch, and will be in Taegu today to participate in the same rally for the Kyongsang-pukto branch. Meanwhile, Chon Pyong-u, who was elected chairman of the Cholla-pukto branch in the Tally, Severely denounced the remarks by Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, calling for an early resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

NKDP NOT TO HOLD CONVENTION BEFORE MID APRIL

SK140117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 84 p 1

The major opposition New Democratic Party [NKDP] decided yesterday not to hold the national convention before the inauguration of the next National Assembly scheduled for the middle of April. Party president Yi Min-u withdrew the proposal for holding the avention a few menths carlier than the July 18 deadline. When the party was inaugurated on Jan 18, intra-party factions agreed to hold a national convention within six months.

Emerging from a meeting of the top party leaders, Yi said that he had favored an early convention to solidify the party's unity ahead of the start of the new Assembly. But the plan was scrapped because there were too many issues to be tackled before holding the convention, including the revision of the party's constitution, he explained.

As the party decided to hold the convention after the inauguration of the Assembly, party president Yi will start again the work of appointing six key officers including secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy maker. Informed party sources said that Yi would finish the work next week and that the appointments of the party's key officers would pave the way for dialogues with the ruling party before the inauguration of the Assembly. The sources further said that Kim Tong-yong affiliated with the most powerful Sangdo-dong faction is likely to be named floor leader, Yi Taek-ton allied with the Tonggyo-dong faction secretary-general and Kim Hyon-kyu tied with Yi Ki-taek group chief policy maker.

CANADA FILES CHARGL ON DUMPING OF STEEL PRODUCTS

SK140609 Scoul YONHAP in English 0602 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Toronto, March 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's export of steel products will hit a snag because the Canadian Department of National Revenue recently made a preliminary finding of dumping in the imports of alloy tool steel bars, plates and forgings from Korea and three other countries, it was learned here Wednesday. The investigation tollowed from a complaint filed by Atlas Steels, a division of Rio Algom Ltd., in Welland, Ontario. The estimated average margins of the dumping was 9.3 percent for exports from Korea, 29.8 percent for Austrian exports, 14.8 percent for exports from sweden and 5.7 percent for British exports. As a result of the preliminary determination, the Canadian Import Tribunal (CIT) has launched an inquiry into whether the dumping has caused, is causing or is likely to cause material injury to Canadian production, the Revenue Canada said. The CIT is required to issue its decision on that question within 120 days of the inquiry's commencement.

# HENG SAMRIN MEETS WITH USSR'S TIKHONOV

OW141714 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 14 -- N.A. Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in Moscow today Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Chairman N.A. Tikhonov thanked the Kampuchean party, government and people for their high esteem for the late President K.U. Chernenko. N.A. Tikhonov and Heng Samrin exchanged views on questions related to the Soviet-Kampuchean relations. The Soviet side affirmed its continued comprehensive support for the Kampuchean people in building the new society and defending their revolutionary gains.

Present on the occasion were Victor Maltsev, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet first vice-minister for foreign affairs; Khang Sarin, secretary of the PRPK CC and minister of interior, and Kampuchean ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Nam Hong.

# JOINT ARMY OPERATIONS SEIZE 'ENEMY LAIRS'

BK150634 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Last week, after our KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers swept the enemies from and took full control of last major enemy lairs along the Cambodian-Thai border -- including the last headquarters of the Pol Pot bandits located in the northeastern part of Anlung Veng, the last headquarters of the Moulinaka [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] Cambodian reactionary group located in the northwestern part of Anlung Veng, and the last headquarters of Son Sann's Sereika group located in northwestern part of Ampil -- the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists were greatly enraged. Thus they ordered their pawns in Bangkok to repeatedly cause provocations against Cambodia. Thailand's aircraft -- L-19's and A-37's -- conducted 38 reconnaissance flights over the border area of Preah Vihear, Anlung Veng, Don Sar, Ampil, Malai, and the pass at Hill 301. Thai aircraft also bombed and strafed Cambodian areas 22 km northwest of Anlung Veng.

On land, Thai authorities fired hundreds of rounds of artillery shells into Cambodian territory in an attempt to provide cover for the routed small groups of bandits who were trying to retake their lost positions. Some other groups of these bandits penetrated into our interior to conduct sabotage activities, burn down houses and rice granaries, destroy our communications lines, and rob our people. However, their nibbling attacks along the border and penetration have all been intercepted by our vigilant regular, regional, and militia forces and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers who [words indistinct]. Not only have we been able to protect the positions that we seized from the enemy, but we have also launched vigorous attacks with heroic spirit against the enemies at their last lairs, thus putting many of them out of action.

In summary, during the week from 25 February to 9 March, our KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers attacked three last lairs -- headquarters of the tripartite CGDK. We smashed 1,260 Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries; this includes 155 imprisoned, 44 wounded, and 57 surrendered. We also seized 1,465 assorted weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition, 42 mines, 14 metric tons of rice, 2 trucks, 1 power generator, 2 [words indistinct], 3 motorcycles, and a large quantity of war materiel.

# SIHANOUK'S SON ON FALL OF TA TUM ANS TACTICS

BK130132 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Surin -- The fall of the major Sihanoukist stronghold of Ta Tum means "nothing" to the resistance force which has set up four mobile guerrilla bases in the interior of Kampuchea over the past months, Prince Norodom Ranariddh said yesterday.

The son and personal representative of Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said that although Ta Tum, opposite a Thai village carrying the same name in Sangkha District here, was now under the Vietnamese control, some fighters of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) were still inside the camp, waging guerrilla warfare to harass the Vietnamese troops. He also showed, with the aid of a map, to reporters the border area between strategic Hill 361 and Ta Tum stronghold where ANS guerrillas were hiding inside Kampuchea. Ranariddh said that ANS fighters would try their best to make the Vietnamese occupation of Ta Tum as short-lived as possible. But with regard to guerrilla warfare, it was not necessary for ANS fighters to stay at the major base, he said. He said that ANS sent about 5,000 guerrillas into the inland areas to establish guerrilla zones in the interior as large as possible. If the ANS and other Khmer resistance forces were to win the war, they must follow the guerrilla tactics adopted by the Vietnamese during the war against the United States, he said. Prince Rannariddh also said that the Vietnamese did not have permanent strongholds during the Vietnam war and the Vietnamese received their supply from Kampuchea.

The situation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) was not as good as the ANS because before the Vietnamese attacks, the ANS had moved the civilian people from the stronghold to an evacuation site as deep as 10-14 kms inside Thailand with the cooperation from the Thai Government, he said. He said the Vietnamese did not have the capability to prevent Khmer guerrillas from causing them troubles in the interior of the country. He said that ANS Chief of Staff Gen Teap Ben ordered resistance fighters to retreat from the stronghold at about 12:30 pm Monday because of the heavy artillery pressure. "But the Vietnamese must have been surprised that we could resist their fierce attacks for many days. They did not expect that we could hold on to our stronghold that long and they also suffered heavy casualties," Prince Rannariddh said.

He quoted Thai sources as saying that about 250 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the first day of their three-pronged attack on Ta Tum and he claimed that overall death toll on the part of the Vietnamese was now about 1,500. "Our elements operating deep inside Kampuchea have reported that they saw trucks loaded with dead bodies and wounded soldiers transported from the stronghold into the interior. This evidence showed the high casualties suffered by the Vietnamese," he said.

Ranariddh said that the gas used by the Vietnamese during the attack on Monday could be either tear gas or toxic gas. A team of three U.S. experts on chemical and biological warfare yesterday visited the border areas to try to verify a claim by Khmer guerrillas that the Vietnamese had used toxic gas. Donald E.S. der, one of the three experts, said after blood tests were conducted on two Khmer guerrillas affected by the gas that there was no concrete evidence to show that they were intoxicated.

Sok Pron, a Khmer official, said that Khmer guerrillas and Thai troops yesterday attacked Vietnamese troops who intruded into Thai soil. The Vietnamese were pushed back across the border in the afternoon, he said.

Field military sources said that Thai gunners rained artillery shells on Vietnamese troops on Thai soil during the early hours Monday and managed to push back the pockets of the Vietnamese troops at about 6 pm the same day.

Prince Sihanouk yesterday went to Surin to visit the evacuation site accommodating Khmer people who fled the Vietnamese attack on Ta Tum and to attend a funeral rite for ANS Deputy Chief of Staff Lt Gen King Men at Nong Bualoi Temple in this province.

VODK ON SRV-USSR 'EXPANSIONIST AMBITIONS'

BK011240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 CMT 28 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Soviet Masters Will Not Easily Give Up Their Aggressive and Expansionist Ambitions in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Military Attache of the Soviet " entiver reaffirmed on 22 February that the Soviet Union to Carry on its aggression as the same time, the Vietnamese Army newspaper also echoed that Vietnamese and Soviet Armies.

For the past more than 6 years, the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have earnestly demanded that Vietnam and the Soviet Union take part in peacefully settling the Cambodian question in conformity with the UN resolutions. Recently again, when the Hanoi aggressors launched senseless attacks on Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border and committed successive intrusions into Thai territory, the world's peace- and justice-loving countries vigorously condemned these brutal activities of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and demanded that the Hanoi authorities put an immediate end to these archeriminal activities and take part in the negotiations to settle the Cambodian question politically in accordance with the UN resolutions. At the same time, the ASEAN countries summoned Soviet ambassadors accredited to their respective countries and demanded that the Soviet Union stop giving aid to Vietnam to massacre the Cambodian people and create insecurity in this region in order to return peace and stability here.

However, all these reasonable demands on Victnam and the Soviet Union have proved useless. The Hanoi authorities continue to order their aggressive forces to attack Cambodian refugee camps and violate the Thai border and the Soviets, who are the financial backers of the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, reaffirm that they will continue to provide Vietnam with military assistance.

These arrogant activities and remarks of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters once again clearly show that Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not care about international law, the international community's demand, or anybody's beseeching. They stubbornly continue to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region through brutal and savage methods. Therefore, it is obvious to all that Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not give up their ambitions of aggression and expansion in this region, nor do they want to solve the Cambodian question peacefully as they have vociferously claimed. As for their numerous proposals in the past as well as their recent deceptive one about the settlement of the Cambodian question all are geared at realizing their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in Cambodia and the rest of the region. They do not want Cambodia to have independence or peace, nor do they want Southeast Asia to enjoy peace and stability as the international community desires.

Moreover, the reaffirmation of continued assistance to Vietnam through the words of the military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi and through the pages of the Vietnamese Army newspaper once again clearly confirms that Vietnam and the Soviet Union will not easily abandon one another. They are determined to stick together in implementing their aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region. Their words as well as their deeds clearly prove that. It is evident, for despite the fact that in the past few years the Hanoi aggressors have been deteriorating on the Cambodian battlefield and the world has been condemning Viet am from all sides and demanding that it unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressive forces from Cambodia, the Soviet Union has continued to assist Vietnam and has shipped a growing amount of arms to Vietnam, and in the diplomatic and political fields the Soviet Union has continued to overtly defend and encourage Vietnam to continue implementing the aggressive and expansionist strategy both in Cambodia and in the region.

As for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, they have bowed down and become Soviet valets and have sold their territory to the Soviet Union as military bases, not because Vietnam is isolated from the rest of the world but because it nurtures the ambition of swallowing Cambodia and lording over Southeast Asia. If it really wants to coexist in peace with neighboring countries and to forge good relations with other countries in the world, Vietnam should completely withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia in conformity with the six UN resolutions. Then, the ASEAN countries and the international community will surely give it all kinds of aid for national reconstruction. But Vietnam does not want such aid. It is determined to swallow Cambodia and rule over Southeast Asia. For this reason, Vietnam continues stubbornly to carry on its war of aggression and genocide against Cambodia and to intrude into other neighboring countries in arrogant violation of international law and practice, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions.

Therefore, if one dreams of dragging Vietnam away from the Soviet Union through the use of aid as enticement, or by negotiating and making deals with Vietnam, one will achieve nothing. This would only encourage Vietnam, thus bringing this region more rapidly to the brink of danger.

Regarding the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviets who prefer the law of the jungle, who can be dealt with only through brute force, and who are intoxicated by their aggressive and expansionist ambitions, it is necessary that the international community, particularly the countries in the region, take drastic and effective measures against them in order to safeguard peace and security in the region by:

- 1. Continuing to firmly adhere to the principles of international law and practice, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions demanding that the Hanoi enemy aggressors completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to determine their destiny themselves without any outside interference;
- 2. Jointly bringing all-round pressure to bear on Vietnam and increasing and stance and support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and CGDK to enable them to vigorously carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors right on the battlefields in order to cause more serious military, political, economic, and diplomatic hardships to the Hanoi authorities until they can no longer endure and are forced to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressive forces from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny according to the six UN resolutions.

Only by thus forcing the Hanoi authorities to give up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region can Cambodia recover peace and national independence and can all of southeast Asia enjoy peace and stability forever.

# CGDK FORCES SAID TO INCREASE COOPERATION, UNITY

BK100758 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The CGDK Tripartite Resistance Forces are Uniting More Closely in More Vigorous Struggle Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have been launching all kinds of maneuvers -- military, political, and diplomatic -- and resorting to various tricky activities in an attempt to undermine and disperse the CGDK's tripartite resistance forces, thus preventing these forces from jointly fighting against them.

- 1. In the military field, since 1984, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have mobilized tens of thousands of soldiers from the eastern and central parts of Cambodia and from Vietnam escorted by large numbers of tanks and artillery pieces and sent them to the western battlefield, where they repeatedly attacked the Cambodian refugee camps and the Cambodian resistance forces along the Cambodian-Thai border in a most insane and barbarous manner. Their aim in launching this offensive is to smash the three Cambodian resistance forces for propaganda to serve their deceitful diplomacy and sabotage the legitimacy of the CGDK at the United Nations.
- 2. Simultaneously with this military offensive, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have carried out various deceitful deals and tricky schemes on the battlefield and in the international arena in an attempt to undermine the CGDK by praising one person and condemning another, by urging one party to get rid of another, and so on and so forth, in order to prevent the tripartite resistance forces from jointly fighting against the Vietnamese. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never realize this evil aim.

In the face of this insane offensive and these subversive schemes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our tripartite resistance forces have united and cooperated more closely and jointly fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. On the battlefield, our three resistance forces have cooperated harmoniously in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We have exchanged experience and information on the enemy's military situation.

Briefly speaking, we have firmly and effectively strengthened cooperation and coordination among our three Armed Forces. At the same time, the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the three factions has met frequently in order to exchange views on increasing the joint resistance of the CGDK forces for more vigorous and effective struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus rapidly stimulating the liberation of our country.

In fact, on 1 March 1985, the defense ministers of the three factions' Coordinating Committee for National Defense met in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding under the chairman of Prime Minister Son Sann. During this meeting, the three factions assessed the political and military situation following the Vietnamese aggressor troops' repeated offensives against our CGDK. The three factions agreed that the current Vietnamese dry season offensive has not been a military triumph. Following their aggression against Cambodia for the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have faced even more serious difficulties.

Concerning the current military situation in Cambodia, the three factions agreed that the situation is in favor of our Cambodian people's struggle, which is advancing steadily.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed in their attempt to seal off the border. Moreover, by so doing they have provided the opportunity for our people's resistance forces to launch activities deep inside the interior of the country. The three factions realized the need to increase cooperation in the military field and strengthen their political coordination. They agree to carry on the armed struggle to liberate Cambodia until the Vietnamese enemy agressors withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea and of the UN General Assembly's resolutions on Cambodia.

In the international arena, the three factions of our CGDK have jointly launched all forms of political and diplomatic activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, heightened their vigilance, and successively frustrated the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers to undermine our three factions.

Briefly speaking, in the face of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' barbarous and cruel dry season offensives and their perfidious schemes to undermine our CGDK, the three resistance forces of our CGDK have become more enraged at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have united more firmly and closely and fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, militarily on the battlefields and politically and diplomatically in the international arena. As proof of this, the CGDK cabinet meeting on 3 February 1985 noted: The Vietnamese offensives against the CGDK Armed Forces and the Cambodian civilians have failed to undermine the CGDK. On the contrary, these offensives have brought about more harmonious unity among our CGDK's three factions and of other Cambodian patriots everywhere. The CGDK's three resistance forces pledge to unite and cooperate more closely in every way and to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are driven from our Cambodian territory.

# SOUPHANOUVONG MEETS GORBACHEV; TALKS HELD

OW161710 Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 14 -- Talks were held in Moscow today between Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general-secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee; and Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly.

Present on the occasion, on the Soviet side, were A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and K. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC.

On the Lao side was Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member and secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and defence minister.

The two sides reaffirmed their wish to further develop the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos and persistently struggle for easing international tension and consolidat ng peace. M. S. Gorbachev expressed his firm support for Laos's constructive position of joining the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the struggle for making the regional situation healthy and Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and good neighbourliness. The talks took place in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

# KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS GDR COUNTERPART

BK021406 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence of the Lao PDR, has sent greetings to his GDR counterpart, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR People's National Army.

"Under the leadership of the GDR Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Erich Honecker," wrote the message "the GDR Army and people have successfully defended and constructed the developed socialist society in the GDR. The GDR People's National Army, upholding the revolutionary spirit and standing side by side with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Warsaw member countries, has actively contributed to the safeguarding of the socialist community and world peace."

"The Lao people and Army are very proud of having the GDR People's National Army as a strong militant friend. We express our satisfaction over the unceasing development of the fraternal relations and militant solidarity between the Armies and peoples of Laos and the GDR," stressed the message.

Gen. K. Siphandon also expressed gratitude to the GDR party, government, Army and people for their constant support to Laos.

# CHINESE PRESIDENT PLEDGES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK140743 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] China pledges to bolster economic and technical cooperation with Thailand. Chinese President Li Xiannian yesterday threw his country's full support behind Thailand's economic development by promising to tighten economic links and technical cooperation and increase trade between the two countries. His statement coincided with the signing of two major agreements on investment and economic cooperation. The Thai-Chinese agreements on trade and economic cooperation were heralded as marking a new era of economic cooperation in the long history of close and cordial relations.

On the Kampuchean problem, Chinese President Li reaffirmed that China would continue military and other aid shipments to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and would continue to support an ASEAN peace initiative on solution to the Kampuchea problem.

# MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED IN 16 BORDER DISTRICTS

BK150235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Excerpts] Surin -- The deputy commanding general of the Second Army Region yesterday threatened swift and more ferocious strikes against intruding Vietnamese forces if they did not withdraw from Thai territory.

Meanwhile the Second Army Region last night announced on television the imposition of martial law in 16 districts of Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin and Buriram Provinces.

Speaking to newsmen for the first time since the border flareup began over a week ago, Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut said that Vietnamese forces were still dug in on Thai soil and had penetrated up to five to six kilometers inside Thailand. He added that a large number of Vietnamese troops were deployed near the border, indicating that they are ready to launch new thrusts into Thailand to attack Khmer resistance forces and Thai military positions.

Without giving an estimate of the number of Vietnamese troops inside Thailand, Lt-Gen Phisit said that leaflets would soon be dropped from aircraft and announcements made through loudspeakers warning the Vietnamese to pull back or face a decisive reprisal. He said that during the weeklong battle for the control of three strategic hills in Buachet Sub-district Thai forces had so far exercised self restraint and had not struck back hard enough. "We will see what the Vietnamese intend to do," he said. "If they cross the border or deliberately fire artillery shells into Thailand we will hit back really hard." He predicted that a new round of fighting could escalate along a wider front "if the Vietnamese intrude across the border again." He said Vietnamese forces were poised for cross-border forays at three border points: Khu Khan District of Sisaket where a division of troops was massing close to the border; at Ta Tum and at O Bok Pass in Surin Province. He said that although most Vietnamese troops had now been withdrawn from the former Sihanoukist headquarters at Ta Tum, some had been left to hold the stronghold and there were indications that they were about to be reinforced.

Hanoi had used about 12,000 troops -- an unusually large number -- in the attack on Ta Tum, he said, adding that Thailand had only committed between 2,000 and 3,000 troops to repulse the intruding Vietnamese.

Describing the battle as extremely fierce, he said Thai and Vietnamese troops were close enough to throw hand grenades at one another's positions but that the fighting had not deteriorated to hand to hand combat. Syringes containing amphetamine solution were found on many the Vietnamese bodies, he said.

The general asked the public not to panic and gave an assurance that the Second Army Region could cope with the intruders. However in an indication of the seriousness of the border situation, the Second Army Region yesterday imposed martial law in districts bordering Kampuchea. These are Khun Han and Kantharak districts of Sisaket; Khemarat, Chanuman, Na Chaluai, Nam Yun, Bountharik Khong Chiam and Phibun Mangsahan districts of Ubon Ratchathani; Prasat, Kap Choeng, Sangkha and Bua Chet Sub-district of Surin and Ban Kruat, Lahan Sai and Nong Ki districts of Buriram.

Meanwhile the deputy commander of the Suranaree task force, Col Sompong Athan, admitted that Thai forces had sustained heavy casualties in bloody fighting for control of the three strategic hills. Outlining details of the fighting which began on March 5, he said encircled Thai troops on Hill 361 had used up all their mortar shells while supplies of other ammunition had run so low that they had used weapons seized from dead Vietnamese before finally being rescued by Thai reinforcements. The Vietnamese soldiers had fought ferociously and refused to be pushed back easily, he said.

The fiercest fighting took place at Hill 424 where Thai defenders were surrounded by the Vietnamese for six days before reinforcements were able to break the siege. The colonel said that between 800 and 1,000 Vietnamese troops had attacked Hill 424. Two companies of Thai troops were sent in to break the siege on March 6, but were beaten back with high casualties, the colonel said, adding that one battalion of troops were again unsuccessful the next day because Vietnamese troops had dug in around the hill. Only when two more battalions joined the fight were the besieged troops rescued and the hill recaptured.

Meanwhile more than 10 artillery shells landed in Thai territory in Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri Province yesterday morning as Vietnamese gunners pounded Khmer Rouge positions two kilometers south of the border town. There were no casualties reported in the shelling of Ban Khlong Nam Sai. Field military sources said Vietnamese troops have been deployed very close to the border here prompting residents to prepare to evacuate the area.

### REPORT ON RELOCATION OF CAMBODIANS FROM BORDER

BK141006 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has received a report on the relocation of Cambodian displaced persons to areas deeper in Thai territory as a result of Vietnamese attacks on the Cambodian resistance forces. The report says:

- 1. On 4 March Vietnamese forces attacked the Cambodian camp opposite Ban Samrong Kiat, Khun han District, Sisaket Province, forcing 9,345 Cambodians to flee to Thailand at Bann Huai Chan. A UN relief agency source reported that these Cambodians have already returned to their former camp.
- 2. At 0500 on 5 March Vietnamese forces fired artillery shells at the Cambodian resistance force opposite Ban Ta Tum, Sangkhla District, Surin Province. The shelling forced the evacuation of 31,705 Cambodian displaced persons at Ban Kaleng Wek to Ban Kham Beng, which is about 10 km northwest of Ban Kaleng Wek and 12-14 km from the border.

3. At 0600 on 5 March Vietnamese forces attacked the Cambodian resistance forces at Dong Ruk camp. Vietnamese shells which landed in Thai territory near Site 1 and Site A forced the evacuation of 45,000-50,000 Cambodian displaced persons to Site 2 which is 2 km deeper inside Thailand.

# RTAF TO ADOPT AUSTERITY MEASURES TO BUY F-16'S

BK140613 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 85 p 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] can now only afford 12 F16-A jets instead of 16 as was earlier planned because of the baht devaluation, Air Force Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi said yesterday.

He said the Air Force would be able to make the purchases out of its own budget by adopting austerity measures including suspending new recruitment, slashing unnecessary expenses and curtailing training programmes and overseas inspection trips. The RTAF would not ask the government for more money to buy additional jets because of the economic problems facing the country.

Although the sale has yet to be approved by the Reagan administration, ACM Praphan said he genuinely believed that the U.S. would not oppose the deal. Formal approval is expected towards the end of next month, he said.

"The baht devaluation reduced the number of F16-A's we can afford but we can still pay for a squadron of 12 because they will be paid for by installments over a number of years," he said. He added that training and maintenance costs would not pose a problem for the RTAF.

The cost of 16 F16-A fighters, two trainer versions and two reserve aircraft, earlier estimated at 12,000 million baht had risen to 14,000 million baht because of the devaluation.

Although the F16 model to be bought by the Air Force is not the most up to date, defence analysis say it is compatible with 14 Russian built MIG-23's deployed in Vietnam.

ACM Praphan said F16-A's have now been in service for 12 years and would remain operational for another two decades, with the U.S. planning to build another 1,000 of the aircraft. Following U.S. approval, delivery would be made within two to three years, he said.

A high-ranking Air Force officer told the POST yesterday that he expected the service to initially buy two flights of four jets -- eight in all -- because of the high costs involved. He said however, that if the repayment period was 10 years and not five, the Air Force could afford 16 of the planes.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon does not object to buying jets but is concerned about increasing the foreign debt, he said. Belt-tightening measures are expected to save the Air Force 1,500 to 2,000 million baht a year out of an annual budget of 8,000 million baht and the savings will be used to pay for the F16-A's, the officer added.

# TRUONG CHINH MEETS GORBACHEV IN MOSCOW

OW141701 Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 14 -- Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general-secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, has received in Moscow Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, who is leading the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation to President K.U. Chernenko's funeral. Also present was Konstantin V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Vietnamese officials included Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its International Department; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and of General-Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh congratulated Mikhail S. Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail S. Gorbachev sincerely thanked the Vietnamese leaders and the entire Vietnamese people for their profound condolences over Konstantin U. Chernenko's demise.

In the exchange of views, the two sides expressed their determination to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the Vietnamese Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty and of the long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Regarding international issues, the two sides stressed the two countries' resolve to actively coordinate with each other in safe, arding peace, consolidating the security of nations and removing the danger of a nuclear war. The Vietnamese side reiterated its support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and her principled stand in negotiating with the United States on preventing the nuclear arms race and easing international tension.

On the occasion of the 40th victory day, together with world people, the Vietnamese people expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Union for having saved mankind from the catastrophe of fascism and opened up the path of struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Soviet side expressed its solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against the schemes of imperialism and its henchmen and for turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and good neighbourliness.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and with complete identity of views.

# VAN TIEN DUNG SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR'S SOKOLOV

BK140834 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] On 12 March, Senior General Van Tien Dung, our minister of national defense, sent a message of condolence to Soviet Marshal Sokolov, minister of national defense of the USSR. The message says:

We learn with profound grief of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

As an outstanding activist of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union, Comrade Chernenko devoted his entire life to the great cause of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, to the success of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union, to the implementation of the Leninism in the Soviet Union, to the implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policies, and to the development of the economy and culture and the consolidation of national defense of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Chernenko also contributed greatly to developing the all-round cooperation among the countries in the socialist community and to supporting the struggle of nations for independence and freedom and for world peace and security. The demise of Comrade Chernenko is a great loss to the Communist Party, the people, and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, as well as to the whole of progressive mankind.

With profound mourning for Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of all the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the VPA and on my own behalf, I would like to extend our deepest condolences to you and, through you, to the fraternal Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and to Comrade Chernenko's family.

# INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HANOI

BK141452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of our foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his wife arrived in Hanoi today for an official visit to Vietnam. Welcoming the Indonesian minister and his suite at the Government Guest House were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife; assistant to the foreign minister Nguyen Duy Lien; our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Indonesia, Tran Huy Chuong; and many high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pujo Prasetiyo of the Republic of Indonesia and many cadres of the embassy were also present at the welcoming ceremony.

This evening, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife hosted a reception to welcome Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his wife and suite. The Indonesian ambassador was present at the reception.

Meeting With Nguyan Co Thach

BK151118 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Talks were held in Hanoi on Friday between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is now on an official visit to Vietnam.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their own countries and exchanged views on international problems of mutual concern, particularly regional problems. They expressed their desire to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia and to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

# NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON U.S. -USSR DISARMAMENT TALKS

BK141426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[NHAN DAN 13 March commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "The United States Must Seriously Negotiate"]

[Text] The current USSR-U.S. arms talks in Geneva, as agreed upon at the January meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, are aimed at discussing in general all problems relating to outer space weapons and nuclear weapons, including strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons; at preventing an arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth; limiting and reducing nuclear weapons; and strengthening strategic stabilization which will lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in all regions.

Against the background of the current world situation, the USSR-U.S. arms talks in Geneva are a significant event meeting the pressing demands of people the world over who want world peace and oppose the arms race and the danger of nuclear war which seriously threaten the peace and security of nations.

Adhering to its principled stand of peace, the Soviet Union has on many occasions shown its attitude of goodwill and its readiness to participate in frank and constructive negotiations on the principle of equality and mutual security without letting one side seek military superiority over the other. This is aimed at finding and establishing effective measures to completely prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons on earth and prevent the militarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union's unshakable peace stance is totally in line with the profound aspiration of nations and has been welcomed and supported by broad segments of world public opinion. On the U.S. side, what activities do people see prior to the beginning of the Geneva arms talks? First, U.S. President Reagan has stubbornly demanded the exclusion of the outer space militarization problem from the arms talks agenda. He even obnoxiously stated that regardless of the Geneva arms talks' results, the U.S. side would continue to carry out the strategic defence initiative, and that the United States must develop its missile defense system despite the Soviet Union's opposition. Obviously, while the White House leader was forced to accept the resumption of arms talks with the Soviet Union to avoid being isolated by the rising peace movement in the world and to calm down and deceive public opinion, he has shown his pessimism over prospects for the conference and created difficulties for the talks at the very beginning. He acted contrary to the U.S. agreement on one of the key topics of the negotiations in order to accelerate the dangerous outer space militarization program.

Washington's double dealing attitude has been strongly criticized by public opinion in various nations. Everyone knows that there is a very close relationship between nuclear weapons on earth and those in space. By carrying out negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons without discussing the prevention of outer space militarization, the Reagan administration is continuing its dark scheme of finding ways to break the existing strategic balance in the world in order to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The solution of all problems pertaining to the close relationship between the outer space weapons and nuclear weapons, which was agreed upon by the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state last January, is an absolute necessity for the success of the Geneva arms talks.

Let us ask how can agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons be reached if one side is allowed to freely accelerate its production of outer space weapons to gain military superiority? The United States must bear full responsibility for using this problem to create difficulties for the Geneva arms negotiations at the very beginning.

A few days before the negotiations in Geneva began, Reagan claimed that the United States would do its utmost to make the U.S.-Soviet talks a success. However, what is the Washington administration really doing? While unilaterally demanding the elimination of the space weapons issue from the agenda, the U.S. is going ahead with tests of anti-missile weapons in space, implementing plans to put the military shuttle into space, continuing to deploy the new medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and pressing the U.S. Congress to approve appropriations of billions of dollars to produce a series of MX strategic missiles. This is aimed at intensively testing space weapons, and producing and deploying nuclear weapons.

All these facts permit the general public to doubt the sincerity of the statements by the White House leader. Entering the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union's correct stand of peace and its good-will attitude is in sharp contrast to the adventurous and extremely dangerous U.S. policy of war.

Broad segments of world public opinion understand that the Soviet proposals stem from the interests of peace and security of nations. They are not aimed at unilaterally winning superiority over the United States and NATO. The unshakable stand of the Soviet Union is to terminate and not continue the arms race. It is to reduce all the existing types of weapons and begin by destroying considerable numbers of these weapons -- not to produce new weapons systems in space as well as on earth -- in order to advance toward destroying nuclear weapons everywhere and eliminating the danger of nuclear war from human life.

This stand stems from the nature of the socialist regime that always cherishes peace and life, and conforms to the demands of all people of conscience in the world. The U.S.-Soviet talks are taking place at a time when the peace movement is vigorously rising on all continents, especially in Western Europe and North America, to oppose the frantic arms race of the U.S. imperialists.

Some governments, including those of some member countries of the U.S. military alliance, have resolutely implemented a nuclear-free policy. Multitudes of people in many regions in the world are struggling to demand that their regions be turned into nuclear-free zones. Reagan's SDI program has been opposed or cautiously considered by several Western Europe governments. All these facts only highlight the unprecedented isolation of the adventurous U.S. nuclear policy. At the same time, they indicate that the Soviet policies of peace and disarmament are completely in line with the profound aspirations and legitimate interests of nations. At a time when the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism is being commemorated, the peoples of all countries all the more clearly realize that the Soviet Union -- the great combatant -- saved mankind from the disaster of fascism and is now leading the struggle to prevent the holocaust of a new world war.

Our people completely concur in and support the constructive Soviet stand in the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. The United States must talk seriously and correctly implement the contents of the January U.S.-Soviet joint statement on the issues and objectives of talks in Geneva.

# AUSTRALIA

# USSR'S KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV, KAMPUCHEA

BK141304 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 14 Mar 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] All nations at present are considering the implications of this week's change of leadership in the Soviet Union, but the Australian Government has been given a unique opportunity to obtain a comprehensive view of possible policy changes under the new Soviet leader with the arrival here of Professor Mikhail Kapitsa.

Professor Kapitsa is a deputy foreign minister in Moscow and he is visiting Australia for talks with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and government officials. From Canberra, John Lombard reports:

[Begin recording] [Lombard] Professor Kapitsa is the most senior Soviet official to visit Australia in recent years. He is also the superpower's expert on Asia, and on China in particular. He is renowned for being erudite and capable, gregarious, and jovial. He is one of the Soviet Union's top front men indealing with the West. He speaks English easily and likes to joke with journalists. When he arrived at Sydney airport, he was immediately asked to give a pen picture of Mikhail Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader.

[Kapitsa] He is a man of 54, energetic, handsome, smiling, wise, active, mobile, communicative.

[Lombard] A glowing picture, indeed. But does Mr Gorbachev have any faults?

[Kapitsa] Well, everybody probably (?has some faults)... [laughter].

[Lombard] Professor Kapitsa was invited to visit Australia by the foreign minister, Bill Hayden, when he was in Moscow last year. Mr Hayden wants to talk to the Soviet deputy foreign minister about his special field of expertise -- China and, in particular, Kampuchea. Mr Hayden has just returned from a controversial tour of Indochina during which he was severely criticized, among other things for having had a meeting with the Vietnamese-backed prime minister of Kampuchea, Mr Hun Sen. This action was attacked by Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, as having affected Mr Hayden's credibility in trying to bring about a resolution to the Kampuchean situation. But perhaps the most embarassing part of Mr Hayden's trip to Vietnam occurred when he received assurances from the Vietnamese that their troops had made no incursions across the border from Kampuchea into Thai territory. It was embarassing because when Mr Hayden flew to Bangkok, the Thai Government provided him with film and other evidence that the Vietnamese had in fact crossed over while the Australian minister was in Vietnam. In response, Mr Hayden sent a note to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach condemning the military action of Vietnamese forces on Thai territory. This dispute was taken up with Professor Kapitsa on his arrival in Australia. Was the Soviet deputy foreign minister embarassed by the fact that Vietnam appeared to have lied to Mr Hayden?

[Kapitsa] I don't think that the Vietnamese lied to Mr Hayden. The Vietnamese were doing their work at the territory of Kampuchea.

[Unidentified reporter] But they went into Thailand? Do you agree with that?

[Kapitsa] This is only the version of the Thai side.

[Reporter] Is it the Soviet position, however, there have been no incursions by the Vietnamese across the border?

[Kapitsa] The Soviet position is that there have been no incursions.

[Reporter] Therefore, you must say that the Thais are lying. Why would you think that?

[Kapitsa] I don't say that the Thais are lying, but I want to say that the Vietnamese and not lying.

[Reporter] If Mr Hayden can point to the reports that he saw which show the Vietnamese went over to the border, will you listen to what he said?

[Kapitsa] First, I will have to listen to what he says, and then I will think what I could say.

[Reporter] Does the USSR have a solution which they believe would bring some peace to the Kampuchean question. If so, what is it?

[Kapitsa] The solution is fair. First, everybody should respect what has happened in Kampuchea. Kampuchea has got its government, the regime that has revived the country, has returned the country to life. And this is the regime which exists and that is the regime which will exist. Of course, this regime is ready to talk with Sihanouk, with Son San. They are not ready to talk with Pol Pot and Pol Pot and his hangmen should be excluded from the process of settlement. And as far as we are concerned, we would be ready to take part in an international conference to discuss these problems and finally we will be ready to act as one of the states that might guarantee future agreement between ASEAN countries and Indochinese.

[Reporter] But does Vietnam have a role in Kampuchea? They are an external power.

[Kapitsa] They saved Kampuchea from genocide and everybody should tell the Vietnamese: Thank you very much for your human mission. Goodbye Sir.

[Lombard] And with that Professor Mikhail Kapitsa left the airport to start his talks with the Australian Government officials. [end recording]

# GORBACHEV ASSURES MRS MARCOS OF NO INTERFERENCE

HK151046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed confidence that the Philippines will be able to solve its problems under the liberal rule of President Marcos. Gorbachev expressed this view during a meeting with Mrs Marcos, who invited him to visit the Philippines. He said it would be an honor for him to visit the country. The friendly meeting between the Soviet leader and Mrs Marcos resulted in a discussion of bilateral, regional, and world issues. Gorbachev gave Mrs Marcos a message for the president in which he expressed good wishes for the Philippines and affirmed that the USSR would not interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines.

# MARCOS ON U.S. OFFICIALS' REQUEST TO INCREASE AID

HK141312 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] President Marcos today welcomed the testimonies of three top American officials supporting U.S. President Reagan's higher assistance package for the Philippines. The president said this will serve to convince the Filipino people that they can expect America to live by its commitment of supporting the genuine and sincere efforts of the Philippine Government of maintaining the established democratic society. That report from correspondent Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The president was reacting to testimonies given a congressional subcommittee by Richard Armitage, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs; Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs; and Charles Greenleaf, Jr, assistant administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development. They testified the Reagan administration's proposal to raise to \$275 million next year the U.S. aid package to the Philippines. The 1985 level totals \$180 million in military and economic assistance. The three testified before the subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The subcommittee is chaired by Representative Stephen Solarz. The three officials asserted that, contrary to criticism against the Philippine Government, there has been perceptible progress and reforms in the country. True progress and reform has taken place, Wolfowitz said.

In separate cables to the three, the president said their statements before the congressional body served to convince the Filipino people that the American Government will act with fairness and justice in its relations toward the Philippines. President Marcos said his government has effected changes in both the military and economic spheres, which could be the basis for the reversal of what has often been referred to as the danger from communist insurgency. He cited the three for their initiative in pushing through the proposals of the American counterpart.

The 1985 total package for the Philippines alotted \$155 million in economic assistance and \$23 million in military aid. [figures as heard] The president said the proposal can be viewed as a recognition by the American decisionmakers of the validity of the country's counterinsurgency and economic recovery programs, which include a massive civic action component hand in hand with severe austerity measures in the budget. [end recording]

# END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

18 MARCH 85

